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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of

Christopher J. Edge

Title: SOFT PROOFING SYSTEM

Serial No. 10/039,668

Filed December 31, 2001

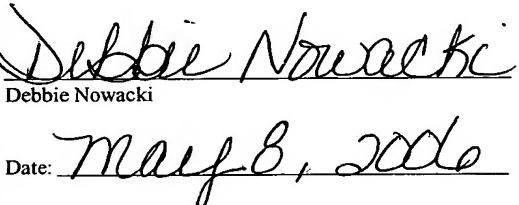
Group Art Unit: 2675

Examiner: Srilakshmi K. Kumar

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Debbie Nowacki

Date:


Debbie Nowacki
May 8, 2006

Mail Stop APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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Sir:

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

This is a Reply to the Examiner's Answer mailed March 7, 2006. May 7, 2006 was a Sunday.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the Reply Brief filing fee to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account 05-0225. A duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Kodak Polychrome Graphics of Norwalk,
Connecticut.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-74 are on appeal in this case.

Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 19, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59 and 60 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,750,992 to Holub, (hereinafter “Holub”).

Claims 3-50, 53, 54, 57, 58, and 61-74 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Holub and U.S. Patent 5,739,809 to McLaughlin et al. (hereinafter “McLaughlin”).

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Appellant submitted claims 2-10, 12-15, 17, 18, 22-26, 29-31, 33-37, 42, 46-50 and 52 at the time the application was originally filed. These claims have never been amended.

The Appellant amended claims 1, 11, 16, 19-21, 27, 28, 32, 38-41, 43-45, 51, 53 and 54 in the Response to the Non-Final Office Action mailed May 28, 2004.

The Appellant added claims 55-74 in the Response to the Non-Final Office Action mailed May 28, 2004 and these claims have never been amended.

No amendments have been after the Final Office Action mailed February 9, 2005.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In general, Appellant's invention is directed to soft proofing systems that incorporate one or more of the features to promote controlled viewing conditions. A controlled viewing condition is a parameter for viewing a particular image or set of images.¹ Accurate and equivalent color rendering is imperative for the realization of a high quality and affective soft proofing system.² In accordance with this requirement, embodiments of the claimed invention require the specification of viewing conditions for an image or an image folder and display of such images or image folders subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions.³

Viewing conditions may include, for example, calibration information indicating a required calibration state of a display device associated with a viewing station and/or information specifying one or more sharpening techniques to be applied at a viewing station.⁴ In some claimed embodiments, a viewing condition may be an amount of time that a display device at a viewing station has been turned on.⁵ If a display device at a viewing station has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time, viewing of an image may be restricted.⁶ For example, restricting viewing of an image may include restricting an ability to annotate the image.⁷ In other embodiments, a calibration procedure may be restricted if a display device at a viewing station has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time.⁸

The process of selecting viewing conditions may involve a computer, e.g., in some claimed embodiments, viewing conditions may be sent by a computer or specified according to input received by a computer.⁹ Viewing conditions may also be selected by an administrator.¹⁰ Selected viewing conditions control visual accuracy of the output viewed by reviewers associated with viewing stations.¹¹ Restricting the ability, e.g., of a reviewer, to view the image when one or more of the viewing conditions have not been met can assure that an image viewed at a viewing station is

¹ See Application, page 10, lines 22-24.

² See Application, page 3, lines 30-31.

³ See claims 1, 11, 19, 21, 27, 32, 38, 41, 43, 45, 51, 53 and 54.

⁴ See claims 2 and 7.

⁵ See claims 38, 41, 43 and 44.

⁶ See claims 38 and 43.

⁷ See claim 47.

⁸ See claims 41 and 44.

⁹ See claims 1, 11, 19, 21, 27, 45, 51 and 54.

¹⁰ See claim 37.

¹¹ See Application, page 5, lines 24-25.

representative of the original image.¹² For example, administrative control of viewing conditions can provide a safeguard to ensure that color specialist reviewers at viewing stations do not analyze incorrect renditions of color images.¹³ Even without administrative control, however, the invention may improve the soft proofing system by automatically monitoring viewing conditions.¹⁴

¹² See Application, page 5, lines 27-29.

¹³ See Application, page 4, lines 3-5.

¹⁴ See Application, page 4, lines 5-7.

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The Appellant submits the following grounds of rejection to be reviewed on Appeal:

- (1) The first ground of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is the rejection of claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 19, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59 and 60 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly anticipated by Holub.
- (2) The second ground of rejection to be reviewed on appeal the rejection of claims 3-6, 9-18, 20-50, 53, 54, 58, and 61-74 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable in view of Holub and McLaughlin, et al.

REMARKS

FIRST GROUND OF REJECTION

In regard to the first ground of rejection (pertaining to independent Claims 1, 19, 51, and certain of their dependent claims), Appellant reiterates the remarks made in the Appeal Brief dated August 9, 2005. In addition, Appellant respectfully adds the following remarks. Claim 1 will be treated as representative.

Claim 1 requires a soft proofing system comprising: a computer that specifies one or more viewing conditions for an image; and a viewing station that receives the image subject to the viewing conditions from the computer and displays the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions at the viewing station.

The Examiner's Answer at section 10, page 11, correctly indicates that the Appellant argues that the Holub patent fails to disclose that the specified viewing conditions are particular to an image or set of images. However, the Examiner further indicates that such limitation of, "are particular to an image or set of images," is not claimed by the Appellant. Although Appellant agrees that the explicit language "are particular to an image or set of images" is not in Claim 1, Appellant respectfully submits, however, that Claim 1, does require an association between the specified viewing conditions and the image. In particular, Claim 1 explicitly states that the "computer . . . specifies one or more viewing conditions for an image . . ." Accordingly, Appellant's position is that the proper interpretation of Claim 1 is that the viewing conditions have an association with the image. Appellant argues, in this regard, that the Holub patent does not teach or suggest such an association. To the extent, if any, that the Examiner's Answer suggests that Appellant cannot argue language not explicitly in a claim, Appellant respectfully disagrees, so long as the language argued is equivalent to that recited in the claim. Claim interpretation, by nature, requires the use of equivalent, though not explicitly recited language to define what claims mean. Appellant respectfully submits that, in the case of Claim 1, the proper interpretation of the language "viewing conditions for an image" is that an association between the viewing conditions and the image exist.

Further in regard to the proper interpretation of Claim 1, Appellant respectfully submits that the proper interpretation of the language of Claim 1 requires that there be a correlation between the display of an image and the satisfaction of the viewing conditions. In particular, Claim 1 requires that the "viewing station . . .

display[] the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions” In addition, the language “satisfaction of the viewing conditions” is respectfully submitted to be properly interpreted to require that some verification be performed that the viewing conditions have been satisfied. To elaborate, Appellant respectfully submits that satisfaction of the viewing conditions means that some sort of determination of whether the viewing conditions have in fact been satisfied has been made.

Accordingly, Appellant’s position is that Claim 1 requires that the language, “displays the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions” requires that the image be displayed subject to a determination that the viewing conditions have in fact been satisfied.

Based upon this interpretation, Claim 1 is believed to be patentable over the Holub patent. In particular, Appellant understands the Holub patent to teach that a user can define color preferences for rendering color image data for soft proofing on a video screen display 17. See col. 12, lines 52-54 and 32-39. However, Appellant has not found any teaching or suggestion in the Holub patent that there is a verification or determination made that the color preferences have been satisfied in correlation with the display of the image data. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that the Holub patent cannot be said to teach or suggest displaying an image subject to a determination that viewing conditions have been satisfied, as required by Claim 1.

It should be noted that one might argue that the language, “displays the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions” merely requires that an image be displayed in conformance with specified viewing conditions and, consequently, that the Holub patent teaches specifying color preferences and displays a soft proof image in conformance with those color preferences. However, Appellant submits that this interpretation essentially strikes the words “satisfaction of” from Claim 1. To elaborate, the words “satisfaction of” in Claim 1 are given no meaning according to this interpretation, such that Claim 1 would be essentially interpreted as reading, “displays the image subject to the viewing conditions.” Accordingly, Appellant believes that such a broad interpretation of Claim 1 is unwarranted because it explicitly recites that the “viewing station . . . displays the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions” It is Appellant’s position that displaying an image subject to satisfaction of viewing conditions must mean that the image is

displayed subject to a determination that the viewing conditions have in fact been satisfied, which is not believed to be taught or suggested by the Holub patent.

For at least these reasons, Appellant respectfully submits that Claim 1, as well as the other claims rejected under the first ground of rejection, are patentable over the Holub patent. Therefore, reversal of the rejections of these claims is respectfully requested.

SECOND GROUND OF REJECTION

In regard to the second ground of rejection (pertaining to Claims 3-6, 9-18, 20-50, 53, 54, 58, and 61-74), Appellant reiterates the remarks made in the Appeal Brief dated August 9, 2005. In addition, Appellant respectfully adds the following remarks. Claim 11 will be treated as representative.

Claim 11 requires a method comprising: receiving image data and viewing conditions from a computer; and restricting display of an image according to the image data at a viewing station when the viewing conditions are not satisfied at the viewing stations.

Because Claim 11 requires that display of an image be restricted when viewing conditions are not satisfied, Appellant respectfully submits that the arguments made with regard to the First Ground of Rejection, above, apply to Claim 11 as well. In addition to the Holub patent not teaching or suggesting these features, Appellant further submits that the McLaughlin, et al. patent does not teach or suggest such features. To elaborate, the McLaughlin, et al. patent is understood to pertain to software that, when manually executed by a user, allows the user to calibrate a display. See column 6, lines 27-48, of the McLaughlin, et al. patent. Similar to the remarks set forth above, Appellant respectfully submits that calibrating a display, and then subsequently displaying images on the display, does not teach or suggest that images are displayed subject to a verification that the whatever calibration parameters were set during calibration have been satisfied.

In addition, Appellant submits that because Claim 11 states that display of an image is restricted when the viewing conditions are not satisfied, the proper interpretation of Claim 11 is that a request for displaying the image is denied. To elaborate, in order to restrict display of an image, Appellant submits that an attempt to display the image must have been made. Stated differently, something cannot be

limited or restricted unless an attempt to exceed the limit or restriction has been made. Accordingly, Appellant submits that the proper interpretation of Claim 11 is that an attempt to display an image is restricted when the viewing conditions are not satisfied.

Based upon this interpretation, Claim 11 is believed to be patentable over the Holub patent and the McLaughlin, et al. patent, taken separately or in any proper combination.

In particular, as previously discussed, the Holub patent is believed to teach allowing a user to define color preferences for rendering color image data for soft proofing on a video screen display 17. See col. 12, lines 52-54 and 32-39. Just displaying the image data in accordance with the color preferences is submitted not to teach or suggest restricted display of an image when the viewing conditions are not satisfied.

In regard to the McLaughlin, et al. patent, the Examiner's Answer states that such patent discloses in col. 6, lines 35-48 that there is an initialization of a display where configuration parameters "are set before images can be displayed." See page 12, third paragraph of the Examiner's Answer. However, col. 6, lines 28-48 of the McLaughlin, et al. patent states that,

When processor 11 has been programmed with a preferred embodiment of the inventive display control and calibration software, a command for execution of the software results in generation of an initial display of the type shown in FIG. 2 in a window (sometimes referred to as the "main window") on screen 16A of display 16. The main window comprises area 32 (sometimes referred to as tool bar area 32) and control area 30. In typical embodiments of the inventive software, each time the software is used for the first time with a new display 16, the software automatically prompts the user to perform software configuration by manipulating mouse 18 or keyboard 10 to specify the type of display 16. (i.e., the hardware employed to implement display device 16). Typically, the configuration operation is performed by manipulating mouse 18 or keyboard 10 in response to dialog boxes, menus, and/or other prompts displayed on in control area 30 of the main window on display 16. The purpose of configuration is to set parameters (e. g., the manufacturer and model of the display device, an identification of the port to which the display is connected, etc.) to be used in display control and calibration routines to be performed later. (emphasis added)

Appellant's interpretation of the above-cited passage of the McLaughlin, et al. patent is that the calibration software is manually executed ("a command for execution of the software results . . ."), which results in the display of the main window. From the main window, the user is prompted to set configuration parameters to be used in display control and calibration routines to be performed later.

In regard to the assertion in the Examiner's Answer that there is an initialization of a display where configuration parameters "are set before images can be displayed", Appellant respectfully submits that the McLaughlin, et al. patent explicitly states that the "purpose of the configuration is to set parameters . . . to be used in display control and calibration routines to be performed later." (emphasis added). Accordingly, Appellants disagree that the McLaughlin, et al. patent teaches or suggests that images cannot be displayed until the configuration parameters are set, as suggested in the Examiner's Answer.

Further, the Examiner's Answer is understood to refer to the main window shown in FIG. 2 of the McLaughlin et al. patent to be a "restrictive graphic" that restricts images from being displayed if viewing conditions are not satisfied. See page 6, paragraph 5 of the Examiner's Answer. However, because the configuration software of the McLaughlin, et al. patent is initiated upon "command" and not upon a determination that viewing conditions have not been satisfied, Appellant respectfully submits that the "main window" of the McLaughlin, et al. patent is not a restriction upon a display of image data when viewing conditions are not satisfied, as required by Claim 11.

In addition, Appellant has not found any teaching or suggestion in the McLaughlin, et al. patent that an attempt to display an image is restricted when the viewing conditions are not satisfied, as required by Claim 11.

For these reasons, Appellant respectfully submits that Claim 11, as well as the other claims rejected under the second ground of rejection, are patentable over the Holub patent and the McLaughlin, et al. patent, taken separately or in any proper combination. Therefore, reversal of the rejections of these claims is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX: CLAIMS ON APPEAL

1. (Previously Presented) A soft proofing system comprising:
a computer that specifies one or more viewing conditions for an image;
and
a viewing station that receives the image and the viewing conditions
from the computer and displays the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing
conditions at the viewing station.
2. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing conditions
comprise calibration information indicating a required calibration state of a display
device associated with the viewing station.
3. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing conditions
comprise calibration information that specify a maximum amount of time since a
display device at the viewing station was last calibrated.
4. (Original) The system of claim 3, wherein the viewing station
automatically prompts a user to calibrate the display device when the display device
has not been calibrated within the maximum amount of time.
5. (Original) The system of claim 3, wherein the calibration
information causes the viewing station to automatically prompt a user to calibrate the
display device in order to view the image.
6. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing conditions
comprise warm-up information that cause the viewing station to restrict display of the
image when a display device of the viewing station has not been turned on for an
amount of time.
7. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing conditions
include information specifying one or more sharpening techniques to be applied at the
viewing station.

8. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing station displays the image by converting image data from a first coordinate system to a second coordinate system and driving a display device according to the converted image data.

9. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing station does not permit modification of the viewing conditions.

10. (Original) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing station displays a notification in the event any of the viewing conditions are modified by a user at the viewing station.

11. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
receiving image data and viewing conditions from a computer; and
restricting display of an image according to the image data at a viewing station when the viewing conditions are not satisfied at the viewing station.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the viewing conditions comprise calibration information indicating a required calibration state of a display device associated with a viewing station.

13. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the viewing conditions comprise calibration information that specify a maximum amount of time since a display device at the viewing station was last calibrated.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, further comprising prompting a user to calibrate the display device when the display device has not been calibrated within the maximum amount of time.

15. (Original) The method of claim 12, further comprising prior to displaying the image, prompting a user to calibrate a display device at the viewing station in order to view the image.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, further comprising displaying the image according to the image data only when the viewing conditions have been satisfied and a viewing station has been turned on for an acceptable amount of time.

17. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the viewing conditions comprise warm-up information that specifies an amount of time, the method further comprising displaying the image according to the image data only when a display device at a viewing station has been turned on for the amount of time.

18. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein displaying the image according to the image data comprises converting the image data from a first coordinate system to a second coordinate system and driving a display device according to the converted image data.

19. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
receiving input from a computer specifying viewing conditions for an image at a viewing station; and
sending the image and the viewing conditions from the computer to the viewing station, wherein the viewing station displays the image subject to satisfaction of the viewing conditions at the viewing station.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, further comprising limiting access to the viewing conditions at the viewing station such that a user at the viewing station cannot change the viewing conditions.

21. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium carrying program code that when executed at a viewing station:
receives an image and viewing conditions for the image from a computer; and
restricts display of the image at the viewing station when the viewing conditions are not satisfied at the viewing station.

22. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the viewing conditions comprise calibration information that specifies an amount of time, wherein the program code when executed restricts display of the image unless a display device at a viewing station has been calibrated within the amount of time.

23. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 22, wherein the program code when executed prompts a user to calibrate the display device at the viewing station when the display device has not been calibrated within the amount of time.

24. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein prior to displaying the image, the program code when executed prompts a user to calibrate a display device at a viewing station in order to view the image.

25. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the program code when executed restricts display of the image when a display device of a viewing station has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time.

26. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the program code when executed displays the image by converting image data from a first coordinate system to a second coordinate system and driving a display device according to the converted image data.

27. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium carrying program code that when executed:

receives input at a computer specifying viewing conditions for an image; and

sends the image and the viewing conditions from the computer to the viewing station, wherein the viewing station restricts display of the image unless the viewing conditions are satisfied at the viewing station.

28. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the program code when executed limits access to the viewing conditions at the viewing station such that a user at the viewing station cannot change the viewing conditions.

29. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the viewing conditions comprise calibration information indicating a required calibration state of a display device associated with the viewing station.

30. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the viewing conditions comprise warm-up information indicating a required amount of time that a display device associated with the viewing station must be turned on.

31. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the viewing conditions include information specifying one or more sharpening techniques to be applied at the viewing station.

32. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium storing an image file that includes image data and viewing conditions for the image file, wherein access to the image data of the image file at a viewing station is restricted by the image file when the viewing conditions have not been satisfied at the viewing station.

33. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the viewing conditions comprise calibration information indicating a required calibration state of a display device associated with the viewing station.

34. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the viewing conditions comprise warm-up information indicating a required amount of time that a display device associated with the viewing station must be turned on.

35. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the viewing conditions include information specifying one or more sharpening techniques to be applied at the view station.

36. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the image file includes enabling data that can enable and disable the viewing conditions, wherein access to the image data at the viewing station is restricted by the image file when the viewing conditions have not been satisfied and the enabling data enables the viewing conditions, and wherein access to the image data is not restricted at the viewing station when the enabling data disables the viewing conditions.

37. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein access to the viewing conditions within the image file is restricted such that only an administrator can change the viewing conditions.

38. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
determining an amount of time that a display device at a viewing station has been turned on; and
restricting viewing of an image received from a computer with one or more viewing conditions when the display device has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time as defined by the viewing conditions.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, further comprising informing a user at the viewing station when the image can be viewed at the viewing station.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, further comprising launching a calibration procedure at the viewing station only after the display device has been turned on for the acceptable amount of time.

41. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
determining an amount of time that a display device has been turned on; and
restricting a calibration procedure for the display device when the display device has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time such that the calibration procedure can only be performed on the display device once the display device has been turned on for the acceptable amount of time.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, further comprising restricting viewing of an image when the display device has not been turned on for the acceptable amount of time.

43. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium carrying program code that when executed:

determines an amount of time that a display device at a viewing station has been turned on; and

restricts viewing of an image received from a computer with one or more viewing conditions when the display device at a viewing station has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time as defined by the viewing conditions.

44. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium carrying program code that when executed:

determines an amount of time that a display device has been turned on; and

restricts a calibration procedure for the display device when the display device has not been turned on for an acceptable amount of time such that the calibration procedure can only be performed on the display device once the display device has been turned on for the acceptable amount of time.

45. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:

receiving an image and viewing conditions at a viewing station from a computer; and

restricting an ability of a user to proof the image on a display device at the viewing station when viewing conditions have not been satisfied at the viewing station.

46. (Original) The method of claim 45, wherein restricting comprises restricting viewing of the image.

47. (Original) The method of claim 45, wherein restricting comprises restricting an ability to annotate the image.

48. (Original) The method of claim 45, wherein the viewing conditions comprise calibration information indicating a required calibration state of a display device associated with the viewing station.

49. (Original) The method of claim 45, wherein the viewing conditions comprise warm-up information indicating a required amount of time that a display device associated with the viewing station must be turned on.

50. (Original) The method of claim 45, wherein the viewing conditions include information specifying one or more sharpening techniques to be applied at the viewing station.

51. (Previously Presented) A method comprising:
receiving an image and viewing conditions for the image at a viewing station from a computer; and
displaying the image on a display device at the viewing station with conspicuous marking indicating that the image is not verified when the viewing conditions have not been satisfied at the viewing station.

52. (Original) The method of claim 51, further comprising displaying the image with annotations, wherein the annotations are conspicuously marked as being added during non-verified viewing.

53. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium storing a folder of images and meta data file associated with the folder, wherein the meta data file includes viewing conditions for all images in the folder, wherein an ability to display the images on a display device at a viewing station is restricted when the viewing conditions are not satisfied at the viewing station.

54. (Previously Presented) A soft proofing system comprising:
a computer that specifies one or more viewing conditions of a set of
images image in a folder by setting the viewing conditions in a meta data file
associated with the folder and sends the folder and the viewing conditions; and
a viewing station that receives the folder and the viewing conditions
and displays one or more of the images in the folder subject to satisfaction of the
viewing conditions at the viewing station.

55. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 1, further comprising a
plurality of viewing stations to receive the image and the viewing conditions and
display the image subject the viewing conditions being satisfied at the respective
viewing stations.

56. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 1, wherein the viewing
conditions specify a specific color profile, and wherein the viewing station satisfies
the viewing conditions by applying the specific color profile for preparation of the
image.

57. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 11, wherein the
viewing conditions specify a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof
simulation, and wherein the viewing station satisfies the viewing conditions by
applying the specific CMYK proof simulation.

58. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the
viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black
(CMYK) proof simulation.

59. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the
viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the
image.

60. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

61. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

62. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

63. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

64. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 27, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

65. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

66. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 32, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

67. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

68. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

69. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 51, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 51, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

71. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

72. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.

73. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 54, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific color profile for preparation of the image.

74. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 54, wherein the viewing conditions include application of a specific cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) proof simulation.